

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

STEPHEN FAVIS,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICHAEL JOSEPH FAVIS,

Defendant.

Case No. 2:25-cv-1083-TLN-JDP (PS)

ORDER

Plaintiff alleges that his brother, Michael Favis, restricted plaintiff's access to their father's trust, causing plaintiff to file for Chapter 7 bankruptcy. Since the court lacks jurisdiction, I will dismiss the complaint with leave to amend. I will also grant plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, ECF No. 2, which makes the showing required by 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(a)(1) and (2).

Screening and Pleading Requirements

A complaint must contain a short and plain statement that plaintiff is entitled to relief, Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2), and provide "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face," *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). The plausibility standard does not require detailed allegations, but legal conclusions do not suffice. *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). If the allegations "do not permit the court to infer more than the mere

possibility of misconduct,” the complaint states no claim. *Id.* at 679. The complaint need not identify “a precise legal theory.” *Kobold v. Good Samaritan Reg’l Med. Ctr.*, 832 F.3d 1024, 1038 (9th Cir. 2016). Instead, what plaintiff must state is a “claim”—a set of “allegations that give rise to an enforceable right to relief.” *Nagrampa v. MailCoups, Inc.*, 469 F.3d 1257, 1264 n.2 (9th Cir. 2006) (en banc) (citations omitted).

The court must construe a pro se litigant’s complaint liberally. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam). The court may dismiss a pro se litigant’s complaint “if it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.” *Hayes v. Idaho Corr. Ctr.*, 849 F.3d 1204, 1208 (9th Cir. 2017). However, “‘a liberal interpretation of a civil rights complaint may not supply essential elements of the claim that were not initially pled.’” *Bruns v. Nat’l Credit Union Admin.*, 122 F.3d 1251, 1257 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Ivey v. Bd. of Regents*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982)).

Analysis

Plaintiff alleges that his father was diagnosed with dementia. ECF No. 1 at 2. Prior to his father’s diagnosis, plaintiff has access to the family trust to pay for plaintiff’s expenses. *Id.* However, following the diagnosis, defendant (plaintiff’s brother) unilaterally removed plaintiff’s access to all the trust-related funds and has refused to provide any financial support to plaintiff, even for expenses related to their father. *Id.* at 3. Plaintiff alleges that as a result of defendant’s actions, plaintiff has been forced to file for Chapter 7 bankruptcy. *Id.*

Plaintiff asserts claims for breach of fiduciary duty, elder financial abuse, conversion, fraud and intentional misrepresentation, constructive trust and accounting, intentional infliction of emotional distress, and violation of the bankruptcy stay. *Id.* at 4-5.

The only apparent federal claim is violation of an automatic bankruptcy stay, pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362. To state a claim for violation of the bankruptcy stay, a plaintiff must show that “(1) a bankruptcy petition was filed; (2) the debtor is an individual; (3) the creditor received notice of the petition; (4) the creditor’s actions were in willful violation of the stay; and (5) the debtor suffered damages.” *In re Bertuccio*, 414 B.R. 604, 611 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2008). Plaintiff has failed to state such a claim. For starters, plaintiff’s bankruptcy action, Case No. 25-20501,

1 has been closed, and the stay is no longer in place. *See In re Townley*, No. BAP WW-10-1397,
2 2011 WL 6934444, at *6 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. Nov. 7, 2011), *aff'd*, 553 F. App'x 731 (9th Cir. 2014)
3 (“Upon dismissal of debtors’ case, the automatic stay terminated by operation of law.”). More
4 fundamentally though, there is no allegation either that defendant is a creditor or that he took any
5 actions violative of the stay. Indeed, plaintiff alleges that he filed for Chapter 7 bankruptcy
6 because he was no longer allowed to take money from his father’s trust, not that defendant took
7 any action that violated the previously-in-effect stay.

8 Plaintiff’s remaining causes of action allege violations of California law. Because the
9 complaint fails to establish diversity jurisdiction, the court’s jurisdiction depends on whether the
10 plaintiff asserts a claim arising under federal law.¹ *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332; *see also*
11 *Bautista v. Pan Am. World Airlines, Inc.*, 828 F.2d 546, 552 (9th Cir. 1987) (holding that the
12 complaint must specifically allege diverse citizenship of all parties to invoke diversity
13 jurisdiction). Since plaintiff has not stated a federal claim, I recommend that the court decline to
14 exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiff’s state law claims and dismiss those claims
15 without prejudice. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3) (district court may decline supplemental
16 jurisdiction over claim where “court has dismissed all claims over which it has original
17 jurisdiction”); *Carnegie-Mellon Univ. v. Cohill*, 484 U.S. 343, 350 n.7 (1988) (“[I]n the usual
18 case in which all federal-law claims are eliminated before trial, the balance of factors to be
19 considered under the pendent jurisdiction doctrine—judicial economy, convenience, fairness, and
20 comity—will point toward declining to exercise jurisdiction over the remaining state-law
21 claims.”); *United Mine Workers of Am. v. Gibbs*, 383 U.S. 715, 726 (1966) (“Needless decisions
22 of state law should be avoided both as a matter of comity and to promote justice between the
23 parties, by procuring for them a surer-footed reading of the applicable law.”).

24 I will allow plaintiff a chance to amend his complaint before recommending that this
25 action be dismissed. Plaintiff should also take care to add specific factual allegations against each
26 defendant. If plaintiff decides to file an amended complaint, the amended complaint will

27 ¹ The complaint does not allege diversity of the parties. Indeed, it alleges that both
28 plaintiff and defendant are California residents. ECF No. 1-1 at 1.

1 supersede the current one. *See Lacey v. Maricopa Cnty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 907 n.1 (9th Cir. 2012)
2 (en banc). This means that the amended complaint will need to be complete on its face without
3 reference to the prior pleading. *See* E.D. Cal. Local Rule 220. Once an amended complaint is
4 filed, the current one no longer serves any function. Therefore, in an amended complaint, as in
5 the original, plaintiff will need to assert each claim and allege each defendant's involvement in
6 sufficient detail. The amended complaint should be titled "First Amended Complaint" and refer
7 to the appropriate case number. If plaintiff does not file an amended complaint, I will
8 recommend that this action be dismissed.

9 Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that:

- 10 1. Plaintiff's motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, ECF No. 2, is GRANTED.
- 11 2. Plaintiff's complaint, ECF No. 1, is DISMISSED with leave to amend.
- 12 3. Within thirty days from service of this order, plaintiff shall file either (1) an amended
13 complaint or (2) notice of voluntary dismissal of this action without prejudice.
- 14 4. Failure to timely file either an amended complaint or notice of voluntary dismissal may
15 result in the imposition of sanctions, including a recommendation that this action be dismissed
16 with prejudice pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).
- 17 5. The Clerk of Court shall send plaintiff a complaint form with this order.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.
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20 Dated: May 1, 2025


21 JEREMY D. PETERSON
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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